CHINESE WILL NOT REGISTER.

A FUND RAISED TO FIGHT IT-A CASE TO

BE MADE. The Chinamen of this city and its suburbs are demined to fight the Genry law. That law, which will go into force on May 5, requires that every man, other than tourists, artists, accredited officials of the Government and their staff, and students, who are residents in this country, must register before that date or they will be sent back to China. The application to be signed is as follows:

I —, a Chinese —, hereby make application to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the — District of —— for a certificate of residence under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 5, 1892, and state that I arrived in the United States on the —— day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_ at the port of \_\_\_\_\_, per \_\_\_\_, and that I was lawfully within the limits of the United States, residing -, on the Fifth day of May, 1892. That my age - years on my last birthday, and that my present ral residence is at ——, and my occupation is ——.

I further state that a true photographic likeness of myif is affixed to this application.

ribed and sworn to before me this -- day of -

To this application must be attached the affidavit two persons, who must confirm the applicant's atement. General Michael Kerwin, Collector of sternal Revenue for the Second United States District, was seen at his office, No. 114 Nassau-st. yesterday, and said: "Up to the present not half a dozen Chinamen have registered here, and there seems no disposition on the part of this people to comply throughout the country have sent out orders that no men is to register. The Chinese, though conforming to our laws, and who on the whole are a hard-working and most law-abiding people, are entirely influence the rulers of their own race. Here, in San Francisco nd every large city where there is a big colony of dongolians, they elect their own mayor and officers and implicitly obey their orders. With regard to this registration. I have had the matter carefully explained the Chinese, and a large number have visited me here in my office. They seriously object to having their photographs taken, and many of them say that it is not fair to discriminate between them and such rable immigrants as the low, dirty Russian Jews and other scums of population that are dumped here from Europe. But the fact of registering and identification ought to be welcomed by these men. Every man when he takes out his citizen's papers has to fill out a form very similar to the one we are ask-ing the Chinese to sign. Many I am sure would reg-ister, but they are afreid of their names and pictures getting into the papers and the vengeance of the 'Six Nations.'

"As the matter stands now, they are subscribing liberally toward a fund to fight the law, and have already in this city and vicinity mised about \$60,000. On May 6 a Chinaman is to be arrested. The legal representatives of the Chinaman, who in this city will be the firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, will imme-diately demand his deportation. The order will, of made, and a writ of habeas corpus will be ed, the prisoner will be remanded and the matter be referred for final decision to the United States

issued, the prisoner will be remanded and the matter will be referred for final decision to the United States Supreme Court."

Josah H. Choate was seen at his office, No. 52 Wall-st., and said that his firm had been retained by the Chinese of this city. "As soon as a man is arrested under the Geary law," he said, "and is ordered to be deported, we shall appeal the case to the Supreme Court of the United States and find out by its decision whether the law is constitutional or not."

At the Chinese Consulate, No. 28 West Ninth-st., the secretary, Wing Luk, said that the Consul had nothing to say on the subject.

In Mott, Dovers and Pril sts., which form the Chinatown of this city, the few Mongolians who could be persuaded to speak did not seem to be much put out by the fact that the Geary law will go into force five weeks hence. They ridicule the idea that the United States will ship back to China the many hundred thousands of their countrymen who are scattered over the United States.

TRADE IMPROVING WITH BETTER WEATHER.

The business failures in the United States and Canada, as compiled for R. G. Dun & Co., are numbered for the quarter ending March 31 at 3,202 for the United States and 474 for Canada, involving Babilities of \$47,338,300 and \$4,964,319 respec-Comparisons with previous years are as

The business failures for the current week number

and summarizes conditions and the outlook as follows:
"The fact of largest influence in the record of the last week has been the increased distribution of goods, which appears with better weather at nearly all points. The strengthening effect is already felt in some wholesale trades, and even in some manufactures. Building materials, structural iron and steel, paints and glass, are helped, as well as many forms of textile and leather products. Collections already improve at many points, though still generally rather behind, e pecially at Philadelphia and other Eastern points. The stringency often seen about April 1 does not appear here, nor are other money markets more close, pressure e weeks ago having led to adequate preparation. But while imports greatly exceed exports, it is not de to calculate that outgoes of gold will not again

perul side. Instead of rising, after the close of the elerate exports, though stocks of American cotton season. Wheat at Chicago had a sudden fall of 7 cents in one day, but as prices there have been 15 to 90 cents higher than at other Western cities, and 8 cents higher than at New-York, markets were very little affected anywhere else, and here are only an eighth lower. But the price in Great Britain is the

THE FIRM WILL PAY THE DUTIES.

One of the firms of importers of artificial flowers whose goods, it is charged, were undervalued by certain appraisers has withdrawn its appeal from the eral Board of Appraisers, and has decided to pay the full duties as appraised by General Burke. The other firm will fight the Government, and has employed counsel to represent it before the General Board of Appraisers. The charge against these two valued goods. Other importers are pressing the charge against them and it is expected that when 1 s case is brought up some interesting developments will be made. Hess, Townsend and McClelland will represent the importers who have suffered through the undervaluations of artificial flowers.

BARRELS ON THE TRUST LIST NOW The American Stave and Cooperage Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$4,000,000 at Trenton, N. J. The principal offices will be in this city. The corporators from this State are said to be L. N. Palmer, of the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, I. B. Mills, of the Standard Stave Company. The company proposes to control the manufacture of whiskey and drug casks and barrels.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS THE DEATH OF A BOY. Binghamton, N. Y., March 31 .- Everett Hine, four teen years old, was found dead in the woods near this city late yesterday afternoon with three bullet-holes ever his heart. On Tuesday morning Hine went to the woods with several companions and was never again seen slive. The other boys say that they left him alone in the woods and afterward heard several shots, to which they paid no attention, as they thought Hine was shooting at a murk. The theories of accident, suicide and murder are advanced to account for the boy's death, and the suspicious restigation by the Coroner. The revolver which
s found near the body contained two empty shells,
this, in connection with the three bullet-holes in
body's breast, throws grave doubt on the possibilof accident or suicide.

WHERE TO GO FOR SUMMER FURNISHINGS. Those searching for furnishings and draperies for centry as well as city houses during the sprin beir store is at Nineteenth-st. and Broadway. Their splay of carpetings is unusually attractive in both sality and variety this season, and the most exacting ould find little difficulty in getting what they want are. New designs and novel colorings are shown see. New designs and novel colorings are shown see. New designs and novel colorings are shown from the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if effered.

and velvets, nine or twelve feet in width, which make effective backgrounds for rugs, are also offered. A pretty novelty for summer floor coverings are the apanese "matting rugs," which are shown in fine qualities, serviceable and of neat appearance. One measuring nine by twelve feet can be had for \$7.50. Cretonne for covering furniture in summer, and as substitute for wall-paper, has many admirers this sea on. These goods can be seen in many varieties at Sloune's, varying from the dull-colored patterns for tapestries to the many finer-traced flower patterns which are always popular. The cretonne mourning cloths range in price from \$110 to \$1.75 a yard, and the lighter goods from 50 cents to \$1.20.

FOR THE BOSTON ARTISTS' RECEPTION.

STRIKING FEATURES OF THE BRILLIANT SPEC-

TACLE ARRANGED FOR WEDNESDAY NIGHT. Boston, March 5 (Special).—The artists' reception thich will be held in the Museum of Fine Arts building on Wednesday night promises to be the most brilliant of the kind ever given in this country. The costumes will all be confined to the period of the Renaissance, and inasmuch as several millionaires and their wives will participate of course the costumes will be elaborate. There will be no spectators, and no one will be admitted whose costume has not been passed upon by a committee of artists. The affair is under the management of the Boston Art Students' Association. The committee on costumes consists of I. M. Gaugengike, Joseph Lindon, Arlo Butes, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. George Tyson and Miss Edith Blake Brown. The committee on music is made up of Henry L. Higginson, W. F. Apthorp, Richard Dixey and Clayton Johns. The various groups of artists will hold receptions in different rooms of the museum, and a grand procession made up of groups of historical characters will march through the building.

Mrs. Martin Brimmer will occupy the throne,

dressed in a magnificent Florentine gown of the Fifteenth Century. Around her and against a background of old tapestry will be grouped Mrs. Fred-erick L. Ames, Mrs. Francis I. Amory, Mrs. Villiam anticipate a run of large shad in the North River L. Apthorp, Mrs. John C. Bancroft, Mrs. Alexander Mrs. Edward W. Codman, Mrs. Samuel Elliott, Mrs. William Fay, Mrs. John L. Gardner, Mrs. William W. Greenough, Mrs. Richard P. Hallowell, Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, Mrs. Richard L. Higginson, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Charles G. Loring, Mrs. J. Grafton Minot, Mrs. Edward Robinson, Mrs. Charles S. Sargeant, Mrs. J. Montgomery Tars, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. George Tyson, Mrs. Frederick P. Vinton, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, jr., Mrs. Henry Whitman and Mrs. Roger Walcott, who constitute the entire list of patronesses. Mrs. Gardner's costume will be nade in the Florentine style, of white satin and

ression, headed by trumpeters, will contein more than 1,200 persons. A boy choir of forty mem hers will sing old English tunes as the procession moves. The Harvard Mandolin Club will take the part of the Italian vouths, and the Harvard Glee Club will sing glees. The pontifical group will be under the charge of the well-known architect, Ralph Adams Cram, who will be surrounded by eighty cardinals. A striking group will represent artists and their famous models: or, rather, the painters of the Renaissance. It has been prepared by Mrs. Frances C. Houston It has been prepared by Mrs. Frances C. Houston, who will take the part of Raphael. Another notable group will be that of King Rene, headed by Bertram Grosvenor. The largest of all the groups will be that of the art students themselves, which has been under the supervision of Miss Edith P'ake Brown, and will contain about 200 students, subdivided as spinners and weavers, tapestry makers, unstellans, embroiderers and dyers. There will also be a group of Shakespeare's characters, from his Venetian plays, arranged by E. L. Major, of the Cowles Art School. Belliai's procession in St. Mark's Square, Venice, has been beautifully arranged by H. L. Warren.

HE ESCAPED FROM PARIS IN A BALLOON.

W. W. REYNOLDS, WHO COMMITTED MURDER AND SUICIDE, WORE THE BADGE OF THE

LEGION OF HONOR. William J. Bruff, the general manager of Hartley & Graham's gunstore, at No. 313 Breadway, said yes-terday that the closest inquiry had falled to disclose any cause, except that of sudden insanity, for the tragedy which occurred in the store on Wednesday afternoon. William W. Reynolds, who committed sul-cide there after killing his friend and associate, Miles V. Kelly, doubtless was a victim of homicidal mania, Mr. Bruff said. In his time Reynolds had performed important services for the firm, having been its representative in fereign countries on more than one casion when war increased the firm's business.

At the time of the Franco-Prussian war, Mr. Bruff said, Reynolds was the agent of the firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, and was sent to Paris to negotiate for the sale of the firm's arms and ammunition to Quarter 1802.
No. Ant. of Indiures. Individues 1803.
Control States. 3.384 830 284 310 3.202 474 4.014.319

Control States. 3.59 50.754.872 474 4.014.319 the French Government. He was in that city when had obtained from the Provisional Government an order for arms and ammunision to be delivered at Havre, together with checks in payment for them to the corresponding week of 1892. The weedly review pressing lines with such documents in his possession, notes some indications of improvement in the situation, even by pressing his claim as an American citizen 105 for the United States and 28 for Canada, a total the amount of about 1,000,000 francs. As it would and a non-combatant, he planned to escape from the city in a balloon. He ordered a balloon to be made for him. It was nearly completed when Gambetta heard of it and expressed a desire to purchase it. Gambetta was anxious to leave the city in order to get in communication with his countrymen in other parts of France. He asked Reynolds to sell the balleon. Reynelds offered the balloon to Gambetta as a present, but refused to accept any money for it.

The great Frenchman was in a hurry and was obliged to take the balloon as a gift. In it he escaped from the city and was carried beyond the Prussian lines. Reynolds then had an ther balloon made, and it carried him safely out of Paris and out of the reach of the Prussians, with the order for arms and the checks for 1.000,000 francs in his pocket.

The service which Reynolds had rendered to Gam-

betta was not forgotten by the French leader, who later sent to Reynolds letters of acknowledgment and caused him to be decorated with the badge of the Legion of Honor. Gambetta also sent to him a medai bearing the design of a balloon.

HIT FOR SAYING THAT ALE CURES THE MUMPS. ouse No. 71 King st. Thursday night. In the course of the evening Mrs. Mary Collins and Mrs. Ann Mealy, who are neighbors, had a dispute over the alleged virtue of ale as a cure for mumps. The women could not agree, and came to blows. Miss Margie Mealy the daughter, seeing that her mother was not so suc-cessful as Mrs. Collins, rushed between the two and received a blow in the cheek with a hatchet. The wound was not dangerous, but on Maggle's complaint Policeman Hessian, of the Princest, station, placed Mrs. Collins under arrest. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday she was held in \$500 ball for trial.



KNOWLEDGE

personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others, and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts in the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them, and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

NORTH RIVER SHAD CAUGHT IN THE BAY-GAME FROM CANADA AND BRAZIL The advent of the North River shad and the de-

parture of Lent are the features of the week in the markets, at least in Fulton Market, the greatest depot for the sale and distribution of fish in the world. and the pockets of the fish dealers fairly bulge with With the closing days of Lent the consum of fish increases and reaches its climax on Goot Friday. "More people eat fish on Good Friday," said E. G. Blackford, a good judge of such matters, yesterday, "than on any other day of the year, and taxes the resources of the market-men to supply the Especially is this true as to live cod.

North River shad have been in the market for a week, the first having been caught off Keyport, N. J., last Saturday, this being the first point at which they are taken on entering the harbor. During the week they were straggling into market in small quantities. seven or eight fine shad were caught on Robbin's Reef in the bay, "I am fearful," said Mr. Blackford yesterday, "that the catch of North River shad this year will be short for the reason that the supply from the waters south of us, up to the present, has been not more than half the average. But the indications are that the fish will be of good quality. Of those taken on Robbin's Reef on Thursday weighed 71-2 pounds, which is far beyond the usual weight and an extraordinary circumstance.

North River roe shad were selling yesterday in Fulton Market for \$2 and the bucks for \$1. shad from the Delaware River and from the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River sold for 85 cents, while North Carolina roe shad brought 75 cents and the bucks 50 cents.

Netwithstanding the big demand for Good Friday the fine weather of the last week has enabled the fishermen to work long hours on the fishing banks and as a result prices are lower to-day than for months. Live cod can be had for 8 cents a pound, market cod for 6 cents, cod steaks 10 cents and the whole fish for 8 cents a pound. Lobsters have not been so cheap since last fall. Large live lobsters cost 18 cents and small ones can be had for 12 1-2 ents a pound. Large bass are 15 to 20 cents, medium 20 to 25 and pan bass 18 cents a pound black bass are 18 cents; bluefish, 25 cents; @msed eels, 15 to 18 cents; flounders, 6 to 10 haddock, 6 cents; herring, 6 cents; chicken hallbut, 25 cents and large halibut, 18 and 20 cents; pom pano, 25 cents; pickerel, 18 cents; red snapper, 12 1-2 to 18 cents; salmon, 25 to 35 cents; Souther Spanish mackerel, 25 to 35 cents; green smelts, 15 to 25 cents; sea bass, 16 and 18 cents; tom cods, 10 ents, and weakfish, 12 1-2 to 18 cents. Green turtle is worth 20 cents a pound and oysters 75 cents

The black-beaked, snowy ptarmigan from Canada are in market. They are trying to fill the void left by the closing of the season on grouse, quall and partridge. They are not the best substitutes, though a good round price, \$1 75 a pair, is asked for them. Hotels are price, \$17.5 a pair, is asked to the principal buyers. Among other novellies in the game market are Brazilian pheasants, much like the English pheasant, though the plumage is different. They cost \$2.50 a pair. South American qualit are also to be had at \$4 a dozen. Pigeons can be had for \$2.50 a dozen. Canvasback ducks cost \$5 a mair; redheads \$4, mallards \$2, brant \$2, Havre de Grace broadbills \$1.50 and Virginia ruddy ducks \$2 a pair. Wild mongrel geese are worth 35 cents a pound and Philadelphia squab \$5 a dozen. Philadelp is cost \$1.50 a pound and winter broilers from the same place \$2.25 a pair. State scalded broilers cost \$1.50 a pair. Rhode island frozen turkeys, ducks and geese cost \$25 cents a pound, and capons 30 cents. Sweetbreads sell for \$3.50 to \$4 a dozen and sucking pigs are nearly worth their weight in silver at \$4 cach. Florida strawberies can be had in prices ranging from 25 cents to 75 cents a quart. The fruit is of good quality.

Charleston asparagus sells for 50 cents to \$1 a bundle. The supply of Southern vegetables is large and varied at present. the principal buyers. Among other novelties in the

TO SUCCEED DR. CYRUS EDSON.

The Health Board will meet on Monday to appoint sanitary superintendent in place of Dr. Cyrus Edson, who has been made Health Commissioner. Re-ports which were in circulation at the office of the

cution of the alleged perjurers and succeeded in punishing some of them. He had evidence indicating that Lavine was guilty of subornation of perjury and secured his indictment for that offence. Yesterand secured his indictment for that offence. Yester-day in the County Court, the District-Attorney moved to dismiss the indictment, he having despaired of procuring the presence of a material witness who is living in Canada. The motion was granted. Since his indictment Lavine has been in jail most of the his indictment Lavine has been in jall most of the time, during which he showed symptoms of insanity, was declared insane by a commission, removed to an asylum, and after an incarceration of a year or more declared cured and returned to jail. His private business went to pieces during his absence, and he suffered to the extent of \$2,000 or more pecuniary loss. For some time he has been out on ball.

ASKING IMPEACHMENT OF A BAY STATE JUDGE. Eoston, March 31.—The House Judiciary Committee to-day heard J. W. Stillman on his petition for the impeachment of Judge Dunbar, of the Superior Court. The contention of Mr. Stillman was that when nucon-The contention of Mr. Stillman was that went attour troverted testimony was offered in court it must be accepted by the judge on pain of impeachment. Mr. Stillman admitted that his counsel took no exceptions to the ruling of the judge, saying that he based his whole case on that contention. Solomon Lincaln, vice-president, and W. G. Russell and A. S. Wheeler, president, and W. G. Russell and A. S. Wheeler, members of the Boston Bar Association, were present. At the conclusion of Mr. Stillman's alleged evidence against Judge Dunbar, Mr. Lincoln said that he dill not consider it necessary to say anything in behalf of the Bar Association. He had listened to the whole case, together with his associates, and thought that there was no occasion to offer suggestions to the committee.

THE TRUST MAY INCREASE THE PRICE OF SHOES. Brockton, Mass., March 31.—A salesman for one of the leading tanners, who is now in this city, in speaking of the sole leather trust, says that it is impregnable and cannot be broken by any effort of the manufacturers here or throughout New-England. The trust, he says, represents \$75,000,000, and every avenue through which the tanners derive their supplies is controlled. The manufacturers will have to increase their prices for shoes as the only solution of the problem. There is no hope of breaking the trust, the headquarters of which are in New-York, because each tanner is under heavy bonds not to Brockton, Mass., March 31 .- A salesman for one of trust, the headquarters of which are in New-York, because each tanner is under heavy bonds not to violate the compact for a certain number of years. He thinks, however, that Armour and some of the Western cattle kings may go into the sole leather business and help the manufacturers of New-England to fight the combination. W. L. Douglas, a leading shoe manufacturer, says that he expects some action to be taken by New-England manufacturers at an early day.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH RUSSIA. A REPLY BY CHARLES FREDERIC ADAMS TO ITS DEFENDERS. To the Editor, of The Tilbuac.

Sir: At the request of a committee of American citizens (of which Mr. Howells was, and Mr. Prescott Hall Butler is, the chairman, Lloyd McK. Garrison secretary, and Professor Felix Adler, John Jay Chapman and other well-known gentlemen active membors) I have prepared the following comments upon certain statements published as if by way of apology for Mr. Bayard and the State Department, in the matter of the Russian Treaty (" New-York Times," March 15 and 18). Neither has been attacked; but we should emphatically protest against any suggestion, from any emphatically protest against any suggestion, from an source, that the treaty is not to be freely criticised and judged upon its merits, lest the verdict might by some be thought to reflect upon an eminent man. Whether the treaty is in fact "designed for political offences," or likely to prove "a source of infinite trouble in the future," must be judged in view of what the trenty is, and not at all by Mr. Bayard's reputation as "a skilled statesman" not in the least "ignorant of the first principles of American free-

After stating that "the language" of the Belgian trenty of 1882 "was to have been adopted by Mr. Bayard in the Russian treaty," the apologist proceeds

"It is the United States Judges (sic) wi decide whether the offence is of a political nature, and they must asceriain the facts which define and constitute the offence under the treaty. . . . As the treaty was formulated and presented by Mr. Rayard, it may be insisted upon that none but persons who had committed (i) the crimes enumerated in the treaty were to be extradited. That it had nothing to do with the surrendering of persons for political offences is positive. . . As to the question of sur-render, when it comes before an American judge, it should be borne in mind that, even should this un-American extradition treaty have been passed within the last three months, so saturated have been the principles of our jurisprudence with the spirit of liberty that it is doubtful whether Russia would ever ret a victim in her clutches!"

These be "brave worts" no doubt, but as to the real practical value of the alleged safeguards, "let facts be submitted to a candid world." The accused is brought before a single "commissioner," a clerk of the court, instead of "the United States Judges." If he decides (upon a prima facie case) that extradition "is due pursuant to the treaty" the accused is "given up." And in order that extradition may be "due pursuant to the treaty" all that is necessary is that the person shall have been "charged" with a (so-called) "attempt to commit murder," even when the alleged attempted killing (conveniently labelled nurder") was inspired by purely political and patriotic motives, as an incident of a sincere and de ermined attempt at revolution, provoked by an tolerable, barbarous and cruel tyranny, which is intolerant of discussion and peaceful agitation, and as against which reforms absolutely essential to tile gen-eral safety and freedom cannot be secured (or even sought to be established) otherwise than by violent rebellion, conspiracy, and at least inciplent and at tempted oivil war!

So far from "the United States Judges" being to decide whether the offence was of a political nature," the treaty expressly forbids the exemining commissioner from "considering" as a political offence-no matter what the facts may be-any at tempt against the life of the Czar or a member of hifamily "when such attempt comprises the act of murder or assassination, or of poisoning."

Beyond all question it is sought-to change the established English and American rule, which refuses to treat as extraditable crimes any "acts" whatsoever of a political nature. It was because this rule surrendered that it was found necessary to "decide" in advance, and utterly without reference to the actual facts in any given case, that certain acts which before would not have been extraditable offences "should not be considered" political offences by the alleged "United States Judges" whom the apologist ("P") so impressively presents to us as "deciding whether the offence is of a political nature." The use of the words "murder" and "assassination" was no doubt expedient for the purpose, since these are question-begging epithets, whose terrible and odious associations would naturally prejudice the in-genuous against any "act" so jauntily labelled with it, and confuse them into assenting, by inadvertence, to an otherwise shocking change.

"The great principle upheld," says the too-zealous apologist, "was that of 'equality before the law' (!) a sanitary superintendent in place of Dr. Cyrus Edson, who has been made Reath Commissioner. The son, who has been made Reath Commissioner the ports which were in circulation at the office of the ports which were in circulation at the office of the Health Roerd yesterday indicate that Chief Inspector Roberts, of the Bureau of Contagious Discusses, will be sanitary superintendent, and that Dr. Alvah H. Doty, one of the medicial sanikary inspector in place of Dr. Roberts. Dr. F. H. Dillingbam has been selected for the office of assistant sanitary superintendent, in place of the late Dr. Janes. Other changes in the organization of the department may be made.

THE WINESS RECOGNIZED AS A MUEDERER. In the Commission of the crimination of the Commission of the Comm and that no man, be he high or low in station, should suffer by an unjust discrimination; . . . it simply gives to such dignitaries the same measure of protective law

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: What would the world say if Berlin were to make a holiday of Washington's Birthday and Dublin o our Fourth of July ? Yet the City of Chicago has just been guilty of a like absurdity in making holidays of the German Emperor's birthday and St. Patrick's day.
One act is as justifiable, or better say, as indicrous, as
the other would be. What does this supreme folly mean? But one of two things or both. Either Chicago is under control of the German and Irish elements or else the majority of its citizens, including natives, are catering for the votes of these two nationalities. Surely it cannot be for the love or grattinde we owe to these people, for if that be so, then the American should justly be accused of disloyalty and ingratitude to the first and only friend that stood by them at a time that tried men's souls in lighting for the birth of the Republic. This glorious act of France should not be erased from the minds of this Nation. Thus of the battle of Yorktown as a manifestation in som of the battle of fortion as a manuscation in some shape of our everlasting gratitude to Lafayette and France, would at least be excussible and eminently fitting. But the Chicago innovation is not only pre-posterous and nn-American but an affront, so far as the German part is concerned, to our old ally, which has the first and only moral claim on the American scenie.

HEED the WARNING

Which nature is constantly giving in the shape of bells, pluples, eruptions, uicers, etc. These show that the blood is contaminated, and some assistance must be given to relieve the trouble. S. S. S. is the remedy to force out these poisons, and enable you to get well.

"I have had for years a humor in my blood, which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut, thus causing the shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles S. S. S. my face is all clear and smooth as it should be-appetite splendir, sleep well, and feel like running a footrace, all from the use of S. S. S.

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DECAMPS.

held a proud position in the Vanderbilt Gallery at the loan, where it hung on the north wall, and was visible from the central gallery. The fine color, the big management of light and shade, the large composition of this picture could not fail to interest those who caught sight of it at a sufficient distance."-Times.

DAURIGNY. "Spring."

"Singularly beautiful,"\_Herald. "Another fine piece, very robust in workmanship."-Times.

TROYON, "The Approaching Storm." "The pearl among the Binkeslee paintings."-Herald.

COROT. "The Day in June." "A fine landscape."-Times.

SHREYER,

"The Stampede." "Fit to hang in a hundred master piece collection." ... Herald.

DAUBIGNY.

"The Apple Orchard." "Sweeter in mood; the sky is very charmingly wrought."-Times.

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Auctioneer.

would be just from this great Republic which loves fuir play at all times. New-York, March 25, 1893.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON. o the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: How few of the present patrons of the Central Railroads of New-Jersey know of its early history! It is now nearly half a century since Mr. Johnston became president of the road. The original directors were Commodore Vanderblit, William E. Dodge, John C. Green and others of like fame and ability. Mr. Johnston was the first president and continued in office some thirty years. In 1852 the read was extended to Easton, and since that time there has

been a steady increase in freight and passengers.

Mr. Johnston's aim was to build up a local busi ness. To that end he fostered every new enterprises. He beautified the stations with parks, laid out villages contributing of his own means in building churches and schools, thus making homes attractive to the best citizens. He gave his money liberally but without estentation, securing a multitude of friends along the whole line of the road. He was a firm friend and the employes of the road have never lost their affection for him in the many years of his nervous prostration. And now he has better the memory will ever he Iragrant in the hearts of all who were in his employ.

New-York, March 28, 1893.

A PLEA FOR CARLYLE W. HARRIS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I am not a sentimentalist. Prisoners have never received bouquets or tears from me. But the Harris case, I confess, has aroused so many doubts as to the guilt of the young man charged with murder that I cannot see why Recorder Smyth was justified in denying a new trial. Has Harris a right, or has he not, to the benefit of the doubt? Here is one of the jurors who swears that had the newly discovere evidence been presented on the trial, his verdict would have been "not guilty." He also swears that leave the description of the druggists who swears he sold Helen Potts morphine, and that he is a man stand-ing high as to integrity. The lady principal of the school Miss Potts attended, and two school friends, all swear that they have seen her take morphine. Two druggists depose that they sold her morphine, and yet with this new found evidence before him Recorder smyth denies this juror's plea to undo the wrong he had done the accused. Since the Recorder's refusal three more ex-jurors express a wish for a new trial. Recorder smyth disposes of the ludy principal's evidence and the school-mate's as unworthy of attention, because a servant in Mr. Potts's family swears she haves any morphing about the house! Would a with this new found evidence before him Recorder never saw any morphine about the house! Would : taker of opium leave it about openly! This same maid could not write, and had to make her merk for her signature! Could she have read the label of a bottle of morphine had the letters been ten feet high, as poor Harris asks!

Now I ask The Tribune if there has not been some doubt raised as to Harris's 1500 phine being all Helen Potts had access to? And how dare Recorder Smyth refuse this juror's right to undo the wrong he feels

that he has done?

To me young Harris's innocence is clear as noon-day. Think of this young man going to District-Attorney Nicoli when the first suspicions were aroused and giving himself up. He is told that he "can go. There is nothing against him." He makes Sicoli promise to inform him if he is wanted—and then goes home. Ten days after when his brother is surrested he for the second time goes and gives himself up and is locked in the Tombs, from which he knew the could never emerge, if guilty, till taken to the death chamber. This young man is—remember—only twenty-one years old, and he turns from a friend and an offer of \$2,000, with the advice to go away—to do this manly, honorable act. Was it not the conduct of an innocent man! At least is there not some doubt as to his guilt?

Elmira, N. Y., March 25, 1803. that he has done?

From The National Tribune. From The National Tribune.

As recently as 1600 some gay spirits in London perpetrated a successful bit of foolery on the whole-sale plan, which became widely famous at the time. Toward the latter part of March hosts of prominent people received through the post the following card, with an inverted sixpence stamped on one of the corners for official effect:

"Tower of London. Admit bearer and friend to view annual ceremony of washing the white lions, on Sanday, April 1, 1800. Admittance only at White Gate.

"Tower of London; of washing the white lions, on Sanday, April 1, 1890. Admittance only at White Gate.

"It is particularly requested that no grainties be given to warden or attendants."

The ruse worked so well that cabs infininerable that the continuous control of the sabbath in a vain attempt to discover the White Gate.

April fooling has long been practised in France. April fooling has had been familiar with this pastime earlier than their neighbors across the channel. It is a matter of history how Francis, Duke of Lorraine, and his wife managed to escape from captivity at Nantes on April 1. Dresed as peasants, they started off boldly to pass the sentries, Somebody, perceiving their identity, ran ahead and warned the suards. They haughed derisively, however, and shouted back knowingly, "Poisson d'Avril." So the supposed peasants escaped easily.

A Frenchwoman once stole a watch from a friend on the 1st of April. When brought up for trial she said it was merely a "poisson d'Avril." "Then," said it was merely a "poisson d'Avril."

A Swedish traveller of the last century, named Tarcen, made the following entry in his diary: "We set sail on April 1, and the wind made April fools of us, for we were forced to return before Shagen."

In Lisbon they have a habit of fooling on the Sunday and Monday before Lent. It is thought vastly funny there to throw water in the faces of passers-by or a handful of four. This, though, savors more of the usual carnival license of Southern Eurepe.

THE **North American** Review APRIL. CHARGES

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U. S. N. Good and Bad Mothers.
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